

VACCINE	Number of Doses	Kindergarten through 12th grade (4 -18 years of age)
		Vaccines must be given no earlier than the minimum intervals & ages in order to be valid. A 4-day grace period applies in most situations but should not be applied to the 28-day interval between two live vaccines.
Hepatitis B (HepB) <i>Administration of 4 doses is permitted when a combination vaccine containing HepB is used after the birth dose.</i>	3 or 4*	The minimum age for the final dose is 24 weeks of age. If dose 3 is given prior to 24 week of age, a 4th dose is required. Catch up: Three doses at minimum intervals of 0 (dose 1), 4 weeks (dose 2), 8 weeks, and at least 16 weeks after the first dose (dose 3). Note: there is a 2 dose option for adolescents age 11-15 years that uses a specific vaccine (Reconbivax HB).
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTaP) <i>For students through 6 yrs of age.</i>	4 or 5	5 doses of DTaP or 4 doses of DTaP if the fourth dose was administered on or after the fourth birthday and at least 6 months after dose 3. Catch up: for children age 6 months through 6 years use CDC's DTaP catch up guidance guidance job aid.
Tetanus/Diphtheria/Pertussis (Tdap) <i>For students 7 years of age or older.</i> <i>One dose of Tdap given at age 10 or older is required for students in 6th through 12th grades.</i>	1	For those fully vaccinated with DTaP (see above), 1 dose of Tdap prior to sixth grade entry at 10 or 11 years of age . Catch up: <i>For children 7 through 9 years of age who are not fully vaccinated with DTaP, determine the number of additional doses of Td/Tdap required by using CDC's Tdap catch up guidance job aid.</i> <i>For children and adolescents 10 through 18 years of age who are not fully vaccinated with DTaP, determine the number of additional Td/Tdap doses required by using CDC's Tdap catch up guidance job aid.</i>
Polio (IPV) Doses of oral polio virus (OPV) administered on or after April 1, 2016, should not be counted.	3 or 4	4 doses of IPV/OPV or 3 doses of IPV/OPV if the third dose was administered on or after the fourth birthday and at least 6 months after dose 2. Catch up: for children 4 months through 17 years of age, use CDC's IPV catch up guidance job aid. There is no school IPV requirement for 18 years and older.
Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) <i>If 2 live vaccines are not given on the same day, there must be at least a 28 day interval between the 2 doses.</i>	2	Dose 1 is not valid if administered more than 4 days before the 1st birthday. Catch up: 4 weeks between dose 1 and 2.
Varicella (Chickenpox) <i>If 2 live vaccines are not given on the same day, there must be at least a 28 day interval between the 2 doses.</i>	2	Dose 1 is not valid if administered more than 4 days before the 1st birthday. Catch up: Age 7-12: 3 months between dose 1 and 2. Age 13 and older: 4 weeks between doses. Note: no vaccine required if there is laboratory documentation of varicella or a disease screening performed by a healthcare provider.

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Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3	Routinely recommended at age 11-12 years. 2 doses if series initiation at age 9-14: (6-12 mos apart). 3 doses if series initiation at age 15+: (0, 1-2 mos and 6 mos).
Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY)	2	Routinely recommended at age 11-12 years. Dose 2 given at age 16.
Meningococcal serogroup B (MenB)	2	MenB may be administered to people, preferably 16 through 18 years of age on the basis of shared clinical decision-making.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2	All children and adolescents 1 year of age and older. Minimum interval of 6 months between doses.
Influenza (Flu)	1 annually [†]	For individuals 6 months of age and older. Some children age 6 months through 8 years should receive a 2nd dose 4 weeks or more after the 1st 1) if they are receiving flu vaccine for the 1st time, 2) if they have not received a total of at least two doses of any flu vaccine before July 1 of the current year, or 3) if their vaccination history is unknown. [‡]
COVID-19	At least one dose [§]	For current recommendations, visit CDC's: Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines . Recommendations may vary based on age and prior vaccination status.

Immunization requirements must be strictly enforced for all students. Students who do not meet the requirements must be denied attendance according to Colorado Revised Statutes § 25-4-902. There are three ways to be in compliance with the school immunization law:

1. Student's immunization record documented on the [Colorado Certificate of Immunization](#) or [Approved Alternate Certificate of Immunization](#), shows they are fully immunized with required vaccines. A laboratory report for select vaccines or diseases showing immunity is also acceptable.
2. For students who are not up to date on required vaccines, the school must directly notify the parent/guardian that the student has 14 days to receive the required vaccine(s). Parents are to provide a written plan for the remaining vaccines following the [minimum intervals of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\) schedule](#). If the plan is not followed, the student must be excluded from school for non-compliance. Submission of a [Certificate of Medical Exemption](#) signed by a healthcare provider, (MD, DO, APN, PA) or a [Certificate of Nonmedical Exemption](#) signed by an immunizing healthcare provider or obtained after the completion of CDPHE's Online Immunization Education Module.

Refer to the ACIP Immunization Schedule, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html>
For [catch-up](#) refer to <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/catchup.html>
Note: these recommendations are routine and do not include special situations for vaccination.

As needed, refer to CDPHE's [2023-24 child care immunization table](#) to verify that vaccines administered from birth and prior to kindergarten entry were timed and spaced appropriately.